



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Public Affairs
Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard (P-19J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Illinois Indiana
Michigan Minnesota
Ohio Wisconsin

***This fact sheet contains
information about:***

- The site background
- Reasons for the proposed cleanup plan changes
- An evaluation of the proposed cleanup alternatives
- Public involvement opportunities

Public Comment Period

U.S. EPA will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during a 60-day public comment period:

**January 11, 1999
through
March 11, 1999**

Public Meeting

U.S. EPA will hold a meeting during the public comment period to explain its Proposed Plan and to accept oral and written public comments. You will be notified of the meeting date and location in a separate mailing. Announcements of the meeting will also appear in local newspapers.



U.S. EPA Proposes Changes to the Cleanup Plan for the Industrial Excess Landfill Superfund Site

Uniontown, Ohio

January 1999

INTRODUCTION

This Proposed Plan describes changes in the cleanup plan for the Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL or the Site) Superfund Site in Uniontown, Ohio¹. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA or the Agency) is proposing to change the original cleanup plan, which was described in a Record of Decision (ROD) issued by U.S. EPA in July 1989.

Based on new information concerning the pattern of contamination at the site and advances in landfill cap technology, U.S. EPA is proposing to (1) address contaminated ground water by the use of monitored natural attenuation rather than by building a pump-and-treat system; and (2) change the specifications for the landfill cap, eliminating the requirement of a clay liner. U.S. EPA believes that the proposed revised cleanup plan will protect human health and the environment as effectively as the original remedy at a significant cost savings.

This Proposed Plan is intended to be a short summary of U.S. EPA's reasons for advocating a change in the IEL cleanup plan. For those members of the public who wish to evaluate U.S. EPA's proposal in more detail, U.S. EPA encourages them to consult the documents found in the Information Repositories listed on the last page of this fact sheet. To make review of the pertinent documents easier, U.S. EPA has created a separate file in the Repositories for materials related to the proposed cleanup plan. It includes EPA's guidance on natural attenuation, evaluations of cap technology, and analyses of IEL ground-water data. The Repositories also hold copies of the original ROD, Feasibility Study, and Remedial Design. In addition to the Repositories, all Site-related documents are available for review at U.S. EPA's office in Chicago, Illinois (see the last page of this fact sheet for exact address).

Public input on the proposed cleanup changes and the information that supports the proposed changes is an important contribution to the cleanup plan selection process. U.S. EPA encourages the public to review and comment on the proposed changes in the IEL cleanup plan presented in this Proposed Plan.

¹ U.S. EPA is required to publish this Proposed Plan and make it available for public review and comment by Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

SITE BACKGROUND

The IEL Site is a closed landfill located on Cleveland Avenue in Uniontown, Ohio (see Figure on the right). From 1966 to 1980, the landfill accepted industrial, commercial, and residential wastes.

In September 1985, U.S. EPA began a remedial investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. At the conclusion of the investigation in 1988, U.S. EPA determined that:

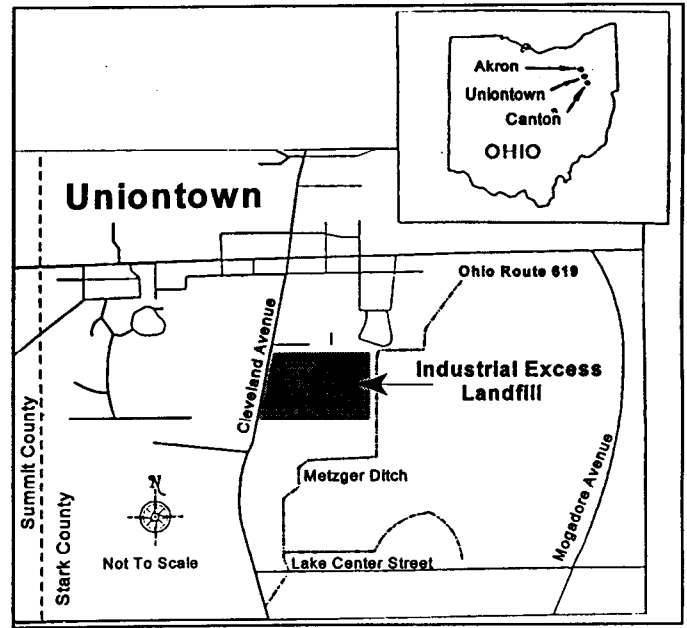
- The most extensive body of contaminated material is the waste and waste-soil mixture in the landfilled portions of the Site;
- The ground water beneath and west of the Site is contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds; and
- Before a methane venting system was installed in 1985, methane gas and other organic vapors may have migrated offsite.

Based on these results, U.S. EPA conducted a feasibility study, which evaluated the methods available for cleaning up the site.

In July 1989, U.S. EPA issued a ROD, which selected an overall cleanup remedy for the Site. The major components of the ROD were: (1) installation of a multi-layer Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C compliant cap over the entire surface of the landfill; (2) expansion of the existing methane gas venting system; and (3) extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water beneath and near the landfill until cleanup levels are reached.

As U.S. EPA worked toward selection of a cleanup plan, it also took steps to protect public health before any final remedy could be fully effective. The most important of these steps was the provision of municipal water to homes near the site where drinking water wells were affected or threatened by contamination from the Site. By early 1991, nearly 100 homes in the vicinity of IEL had been connected to a new municipal water line.

Design of the overall cleanup plan began in 1990 and has proceeded slowly, due to public concern about the possibility of radioactive waste being buried in the landfill. U.S. EPA responded to this concern by conducting four consecutive rounds of radiation testing of ground water on a quarterly basis from May 1992 to March 1993. In September 1994, after a review of the radiation data, a panel of experts drawn from U.S. EPA's



Site Location Map

Science Advisory Board concluded that there was no significant evidence of radioactive contamination at IEL and that no further delay in implementing the IEL cleanup plan was warranted. Accordingly, U.S. EPA resumed work on the remedial design, which included additional groundwater sampling.

NEW INFORMATION

Since the ROD was signed, U.S. EPA has received new information concerning (1) the pattern of contamination at the site; and (2) landfill cap construction.

Pattern of Contamination. The original decision on the cleanup plan was made in 1989, based on data collected during the RI from 1985 to 1988. At that time, the Agency was concerned that a plume of ground-water contamination, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals, would move outward from the landfill, contaminating residential wells in its path. Ground-water data collected during the RI revealed the presence of organic compounds attributed to IEL, such as vinyl chloride, chloroethane, and tetrachloroethene, in residential wells immediately west of the site. As a result of this and other findings of off-site ground-water contamination, U.S. EPA proposed a pump-and-treat system as a way of intercepting and neutralizing the contaminant plume. U.S. EPA also advocated pumping of ground water in order to lower the water table, thereby preventing direct contact between ground water and buried waste.

After issuing the ROD in 1989, U.S. EPA conducted seven rounds of ground-water sampling at IEL through 1993. Subsequently, Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) conducted, with approval and oversight from U.S. EPA, two additional ground-water sampling rounds in March 1997 and September 1998. (Results from the September 1998 sampling event will be available in January.)

Data from the 1988 RI suggested that a horseshoe-shaped ground-water plume of metals and organics extended approximately 1,000 feet west of the site. However, in reviewing the data collected since 1988, U.S. EPA has found no clear indication that a plume of contamination outside of the site boundary still exists. Post-1988 data have revealed no VOCs in excess of drinking water standards outside the landfill. Indeed, in recent years, there have been few findings of VOCs in excess of drinking water standards within the landfill itself. There have been some findings of metals in excess of drinking water standards outside the landfill. However, these elevated metal levels were few and sporadic and are not indicative of a widespread problem. Also, some of these elevated metal levels were found at monitoring wells which the Agency considers to be background wells (MW-12 and MW-20). This would suggest that certain metals occur naturally at elevated levels.² Rather than indicating that a plume of contamination beyond the facility boundary is still present, as it was during the RI stage, data collected over the last ten years suggest that ground-water quality may be improving through "natural attenuation". Natural attenuation is a process by which a variety of physical, chemical, or biological processes act without human intervention to reduce the mass, toxicity, mobility, volume, or concentration of contaminants in soil or ground water. As for the issue of continuing contamination due to contact between ground water and buried waste in certain areas of the landfill (near MW-8), data collected over the past ten years do not show consistent evidence of this occurring.

Landfill Cap Construction. The design of the landfill cap called for in the original cleanup plan includes a 24-inch compacted clay layer as the bottom barrier in the cover. U.S. EPA's experience since 1989 with synthetic liners, together with new information on problems related to transporting clay to the site, now make such a clay liner seem unnecessary and undesirable.

Agency Experience With Using Synthetics: Since the issuance of the ROD in 1989, the Agency has gained significant experience in applying synthetic materials to the design of landfill covers. The Agency has included synthetic materials in the designs for many landfill cap remedies, and has had an opportunity to evaluate their performance at various Superfund sites. Recent studies conducted by U.S. EPA, other federal agencies, and academia have shown that a well-designed cover employing synthetics can provide the same degree of protectiveness as a cap using natural material such as clayey soil, with appreciable savings in cost. Other benefits inherent in using synthetics include the ease with which these materials can be applied at a site and excellent resistance to damage caused by repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The ability to resist damage caused by repetitive freeze/thaw cycles makes it possible for synthetics to be placed above the frost line, a key cost consideration for a large site such as IEL, located in the northern part of Ohio. The frost depth in this area is approximately 30 inches. The Agency believes that a top cover of 24 inches will be adequate to ensure the integrity of the lower layers of the cap, such as the drainage layer and geomembrane liner.

Lack of a Nearby Borrow Source: An important factor which weighs against the use of compacted clay at IEL is the absence of nearby borrow sources. This would result in the need for the material to be trucked into the site from a distant location (some estimates put the closest source approximately 30 miles away). It has been calculated that it would take about 27,000 truckloads to meet the original cap design requirements (24 inches of compacted clay/12 inches engineered base/12 inches of gravel/24 inches fill/6 inches topsoil), versus the estimated 13,000 truckloads required for the modified design (12 inches engineered base/18 inches fill/6 inches topsoil). Given the close proximity of homes to IEL and the relatively narrow access roads (Cleveland Avenue) to the site, risks from truck-related accidents would be greatly reduced by minimizing the number of truckloads of clay needed to construct the cap over the site.

A description of the proposed alternative cap design is presented in the evaluation table on the next page.

²To determine if off-site elevated metals are indeed attributable to IEL and not to artifacts of sampling methodologies and well construction, future monitoring of the site will be conducted using more accurate and representative sampling techniques (e.g., low-flow sampling).

Evaluation Table

Alternative 1: Existing Cleanup Plan	Alternative 2: Proposed Revised Cleanup Plan
Major Components	Major Components
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing a multi-layer RCRA Subtitle C compliant cap over the entire surface of the landfill with surface water drainage control/discharge; Expanding the existing methane gas venting system; Extracting and treating contaminated ground water beneath and near the landfill until cleanup levels are achieved; Pumping and treating ground water to maintain the water table level beneath the bottom of the wastes in IEL; Installing a fence around the perimeter of the site; Placing deed restrictions on the future use of the site property; and Monitoring the cap, groundwater extraction and treatment system, and methane venting system to ensure that the remedy is effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing an alternative cap with similar performance characteristics as the originally prescribed RCRA Subtitle C cap. The alternative cap would consist of the following layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing soil cover, recompact and augmented by adding additional soil in areas that have deficient cover thickness; 12 inches of engineered sub-base and gas collection layer; A geosynthetic liner, at least 30 mil thick, over the entire landfill area; A drainage layer using a geonet/geotextile having a minimum hydraulic conductivity of 10^{-2} cm/sec; 18 inches of top fill and 6 inches of topsoil Expanding the existing methane gas venting system; Restoration of contaminated ground water through natural attenuation; Maintaining a fence around the perimeter of the site; Placing deed restrictions on the future use of the site property; Monitoring the cap, the progress of natural attenuation, and the methane gas venting system to ensure that the remedy is effective; and Monitoring ground water near residential wells and requiring proposal of additional measures to protect public health in the event that monitoring indicates unacceptable levels of contamination would reach residential wells.
Net Present Worth of Project: Capital Cost \$14,007,000 Present Worth of O&M ¹ + \$11,324,000 1996 Dollars \$25,331,000 1997 Dollars ² \$25,964,000	Net Present Worth of Project: Capital Cost \$ 8,468,000 Present Worth of O&M + \$ 5,197,000 1997 Dollars \$13,665,000
Notes: ¹ O&M = Operation and Maintenance ² Using MEANS 30-city construction cost index (2.3% from 4/96 to 4/97)	

REASONS FOR PROPOSED CHANGES

The original cleanup plan called for the installation of a system to pump water from the ground and to remove contamination from it by running it through a filter system. U.S. EPA estimated that the system would have to run for several years before ground water affected by IEL would meet drinking water standards. However, having studied changes in contamination levels in the vicinity of IEL over the past 14 years, U.S. EPA now believes that ground water quality may be improving on its own through the operation of natural processes, such that additional treatment would not be necessary. While considerably more data will have to be collected before U.S. EPA can confirm the efficacy of natural attenuation, it already seems clear that the appropriate conditions for a pump-and-treat system no longer exist at the IEL Site.

In 1989, U.S. EPA assumed that off-site extraction wells could immediately produce a flow of contaminated ground water to be treated. This assumption has been completely undermined by subsequent sampling events that have shown that off-site ground water generally meets drinking water standards. U.S. EPA is therefore proposing to replace the pump-and-treat component of the original remedy with a plan to monitor natural attenuation of the contamination in ground water over time. This is in effect what U.S. EPA has already been doing at IEL for more than a decade. Because of the provision of municipal water to residents in the area where ground water is impacted by the Site, U.S. EPA believes that ground-water contamination will pose no risk to human health during the time it takes natural attenuation to reach drinking water standards. To protect residents who live beyond the limit of the municipal system, the proposed revised cleanup plan calls for the development of a ground-water monitoring plan and the implementation of a ground-water monitoring system near these residents' homes. While U.S. EPA expects ground-water conditions to continue to improve, the proposed revised cleanup plan calls for the proposal of additional measures to protect public health in the event that monitoring indicates unacceptable levels of contamination would reach residential wells. The change from a pump-and-treat system to monitored natural attenuation would not alter U.S. EPA's goal of restoring ground water to drinking-water standards; but, it would save approximately \$8,140,000 over a 30-year operating life.

The original remedy also called for the construction of a conventional cap for a hazardous waste landfill -- one that would include both clay and synthetic liners. Based upon the arguments presented (see Landfill Cap Construction on page 3), a modified design eliminating the need for a compacted clay liner is recommended. Briefly, the modified design calls for the use of (1) the existing soil cover (2) a 12-inch engineered base/gas collection layer, (3) a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane

liner of minimum 30-mil thickness, (4) a synthetic drainage layer, and (5) 24 inches of top cover. U.S. EPA estimates that this modified cap would provide a comparable degree of impenetrability associated with the original cap design. This level of performance was confirmed through an evaluation of the modified cap using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Hydrologic Model of Landfill Performance (HELP) model simulation. (The results of the HELP analysis are provided as part of the separate information repository file created to support this Proposed Plan.) U.S. EPA is therefore proposing to change the specifications for the landfill cap component of the original remedy, including the elimination of the clay-liner requirement. The proposed changes in the capping requirements would result in an alternative design that would meet the performance requirements described in the ROD, reduce the possibility of accidents due to truck traffic, and would save approximately \$3,900,000. Altogether, the proposed changes to the original cleanup plan will save approximately \$12,000,000 over a 30-year span.

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

U.S. EPA uses nine criteria to evaluate cleanup plans (See Evaluation Criteria graphic on next page). Both alternatives meet the threshold criteria of ensuring overall protection of human health and the environment, and complying with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. U.S. EPA believes that the two alternatives are also essentially equivalent with respect to long-term effectiveness and permanence. Over the long term, U.S. EPA expects the proposed revised cap to contain wastes in the landfill as effectively as the original cap design, and for natural attenuation to reduce ground-water contamination outside the landfill to background levels. Both alternatives would reduce contaminant toxicity, mobility, or volume -- the original remedy by active treatment using an appropriate ground-water pump-and-treat system and the proposed revised remedy by restoring groundwater quality through natural processes. Both alternatives would be implementable, although U.S. EPA believes that Alternative 2 is somewhat easier to implement because it calls for less hauling of clay from a distant source. In terms of short-term effectiveness, the proposed revised cleanup plan would have lower risks associated with truck traffic than the original remedy. Under the proposed revised remedy, the use of natural attenuation might take somewhat longer to reach drinking water standards than the pump-and-treat system under the original remedy. The proposed revised remedy has a clear cost advantage over the original remedy: U.S. EPA estimates it will cost about half of what the original remedy would cost. The Ohio EPA supports the proposed changes to the original remedy. In sum, U.S. EPA believes that Alternative 2 - the proposed revised remedy - represents the best balance of the nine evaluation criteria. As a result, U.S. EPA is recommending Alternative 2.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

This criterion addresses whether or not a remedy provides adequate protection and describes how risks posed through each pathway are eliminated, reduced, or controlled through treatment, engineering controls, or institutional controls



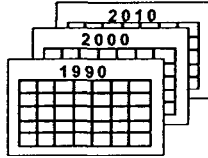
2 Compliance with ARARs

Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR) addresses whether a remedy will meet all Federal and State environmental statutes and/or provides grounds for issuing a waiver.

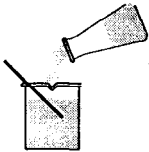


3 Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

This criterion refers to the amount of risk remaining at a site and the ability of a new remedy to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time once cleanup standards have been met.



4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment



This criterion is the anticipated performance of the treatment technologies that may be employed in a remedy.

5 Short-Term Effectiveness

This criterion refers to the speed with which the remedy achieves protection, as well as the remedy's potential to create adverse impacts on human health and the environment that may result during the construction and implementation period.



6 Implementability



Implementability is the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedy, including the availability of materials and services needed to implement the chosen solution.

7 Cost

Cost addresses the estimated capital and operation and maintenance costs, as well as present-worth cost. Present worth is the total cost of an alternative in terms of today's dollars.



8 State Agency Acceptance

State agency acceptance indicates whether, based on its review of the Proposed Plan Amendment, the state agency concurs with, opposes, or has no comment on the recommended alternative.



9 Community Acceptance

Community acceptance will be assessed a document called a Responsiveness Summary, which will be attached to the Record of Decision.



NEXT STEPS

Instead of the normal 30-day comment period, U.S. EPA will consider public comments received during a 60-day comment period from January 11 through March 11, 1999. U.S. EPA is granting an additional 30 days to give the public extra time to review this Proposed Plan and supporting documents. A public meeting will be held during the comment period to explain the Proposed Plan and accept oral and written comments. U.S. EPA will announce the date and location of the public meeting in a separate mailing and in local newspapers. U.S. EPA will evaluate public comments before choosing a final cleanup plan for the Site. All comments will be addressed in a document called a Responsiveness Summary, which will be made available to the public along with the ROD.

For your convenience, the Information Repositories now contain a separate file with the following documents, which U.S. EPA considers especially relevant to the proposed changes in the cleanup plan.

Remedial Investigation Report (1988)
Record of Decision (July 1989)
Report Entitled, "Design and Construction of RCRA/CERCLA Final Covers" (May 1991)
Report on the Ground-Water Levels and Directions of Flow Near the IEL Landfill (March 1994)
Report Entitled, "Final Technical Memorandum March 1993 Groundwater Monitoring, Residential and Observation Well Sampling Results" (February 1994)
Report Entitled, "Effect of Freeze-Thaw on the Hydraulic Conductivity of Barrier Materials: Laboratory and Field Evaluation" (August 1995)
Memorandum From Stephen Luftig, EPA, and Barry Breen, EPA, to Various EPA Regional Office Directors, Re: EPA Guidance on Updating Remedy Decisions (1996)
Report Entitled, "Freeze-Thaw Cycling and Cold Temperature Effects on Geomembrane Sheets and Seams" (March 1996)
Report Entitled, "A Review of Alternative Landfill Cover Demonstrations" (January 1997)
Letter From Linda Kern, EPA, to Larry Sweeney, Earth Sciences Consultants, Inc. (ESC), Re: EPA's Support and Conditional Acceptance of the Potentially Responsible Parties' (PRPs) Planned March 1997 Groundwater Sampling Event at IEL (March 1997)
Letter From Larry Sweeney, ESC, to Linda Kern, EPA, Re: Acknowledgment of EPA's March 6, 1997 Letter to Proceed With Groundwater Sampling Under Attached Conditions (March 1997)
Report on the Results of March 1997 Groundwater and Landfill Gas Sampling Event (August 1997)
Report on the Evaluation of Groundwater Chemistry and Natural Attenuation Processes at the IEL Site (September 1997)
Memorandum From Ross del Rosario, EPA, to Don Draper, EPA, Requesting Assistance in Reviewing a September 1997 Natural Attenuation Report From Geraghty and Miller (October 1997)
Letter From Ross del Rosario, EPA, to Larry Sweeney, ESC, Re: The Completed Validation of Analytical Data During March 1997 Groundwater Sampling (November 1997)
Memorandum From Richard L. Byvik, EPA, to Ross del Rosario, EPA, Re: Review of the Organic Data Collected by the PRPs and Analyzed by Lancaster Laboratories, Ross Analytical, and Antech Ltd. (November 1997)
EPA Guidance Document Entitled, "Use of Monitored Natural Attenuation at Superfund, RCRA Corrective Action, and Underground Storage Tank Sites" (November 1997)
Memorandum From Mary Randolph, EPA, to Ross del Rosario, EPA, Re: Comments on the Natural Attenuation Report Dated September 1997 (November 1997)
Letter From Ross del Rosario, EPA, to Larry Sweeney, ESC, Re: EPA Comments on the Natural Attenuation Report Dated September 1997 (December 1997)
Letter From Lawrence Antonelli, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), to Ross del Rosario, EPA, Re: OEPA's Comments on the Natural Attenuation Report Dated September 1997 (December 1997)
Letter From Geraghty and Miller to Ross del Rosario, EPA, Re: Response to EPA's December 17, 1997 Comments on the Natural Attenuation Report Dated September 1997 (January 1998)
Memorandum From Ross del Rosario, EPA, to Mary Randolph, EPA, Re: the Natural Attenuation Report Dated September 1997 (February 1998)
Memorandum From Luanne Vanderpool, EPA, to Ross del Rosario, EPA, Re: Expert Evaluation of Groundwater Data Collection From the IEL Site Since 1990 (December 9, 1998)
Memorandum From Mary Randolph, EPA, to Ross del Rosario, EPA, Re: Response to Mr. del Rosario's February 5, 1998 Memorandum About the Natural Attenuation Report Dated September 1997 (March 1998)
Memorandum From James Mayka, EPA, and Wendy Carney, EPA, to Superfund Remedial Project Managers, Re: Findings and Recommendations of the Working Group Reviewing Landfill Cover Requirements and Decision Making by Staff with the EPA Region 5 Superfund Program (April 1998)
Letter From Majid A. Chaudhry, Tetra Tech EM, Inc. (formerly PRC Environmental Management, Inc.), to Ross del Rosario, EPA, Regarding the Use of the Hydrologic Evaluation of Landfill Performance (HELP) Model for Landfill Cap Assessment at IEL Site (April 1998)
Report Entitled, "Comparative Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives for the IEL Site Proposed Plan" (December 15, 1998)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions about the information in this fact sheet or would like additional information about the IEL Proposed Plan, please write or call the contacts listed below.

U.S. EPA Contacts:

Denise Gawlinski
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA (P-19J)
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(312) 886-9859
gawlinski.denise@epa.gov

Ross del Rosario
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA (SR-6J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
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(312) 886-6195
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State of Ohio Contact:

Larry Antonelli
Project Manager
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
2110 East Aurora Road
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
(330) 963-1127
larry.antonelli@epa.state.oh.us

or call the U.S. EPA hotline -- (800) 621-8431

Copies of this Proposed Plan, documents supporting the Proposed Plan, and other Site-related information are available for review in the Information Repositories at:

Lake Township Clerk's Office
12360 Market North
Hartville, Ohio

Hartville Branch Library
411 East Maple Street
Hartville, Ohio

These documents are also available for review in the U.S. EPA's Records Center (7th Floor) in Chicago, Illinois.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
Office of Public Affairs
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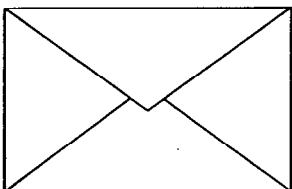
Public Comment Sheet

Your input on U.S. EPA's Proposed Plan for the IEL Superfund Site is important. Public comments assist U.S. EPA in selecting its final cleanup plan:

You may use the space below to write your comments about both of the alternatives described in this Proposed Plan. Comments, which must be postmarked by March 11, 1999, should be sent to Denise Gawlinski, Community Involvement Coordinator at the address listed on the back of this form. If you have questions about the comment period or upcoming public meeting, contact Denise Gawlinski at (312) 886-9859 or toll-free at (800)621-8431. Those with electronic communication capabilities may submit their comments to U.S. EPA via E-mail to: gawlinski.denise@epa.gov.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

If you did not receive this fact sheet by mail, you are not on U.S. EPA's mailing list for the IEL site. Please "✓" here if you would like to added to the list: ☐



Name _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

**INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE
PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET**

Fold on dashed lines, staple, stamp, and mail

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____

FIRST CLASS

Ms. Denise Gawlinski
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
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